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INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its seventeenth special session, adopted a Global Programme of Action (resolution S-17/2, annex) on international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, setting out a comprehensive list of measures and activities to be undertaken by States and United Nations entities, collectively and simultaneously, in the fight against all aspects of drug abuse and illicit traffic. A United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, covering the period from 1991 to 2000, is devoted to effective and sustained national, regional and international action to promote the implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

2. In paragraph 97 of the Global Programme of Action, it is stated that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations drug control bodies should continuously monitor progress on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, and that the Secretary-General should report annually to the General Assembly on all activities relating to the Global Programme of Action and the efforts of Governments.

3. The General Assembly, in various resolutions since 1990, has called upon States to take all possible steps to promote and implement the mandates contained in the Global Programme of Action, and requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) to promote and continuously monitor the progress on its implementation. The Assembly has also requested the Secretary-General to report annually to it on all activities relating to the Global Programme of Action, including those of Governments. The previous report of the Secretary-General (A/48/286) related to activities through the first quarter of 1993; the present report analyses implementation during the last three quarters of 1993 and the first six months of 1994.

4. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its thirty-seventh session, examined the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and adopted resolution 4 (XXXVII) of 20 April 1994 on monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action. In that resolution, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to include the following in future reports: (a) an introductory section containing an evaluation of progress in implementating the Global Programme of Action; (b) a summary of activities undertaken by States, the competent organs of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies in promoting and implementing the Global Programme of Action; and (c) an identification of the specific aspects of each section of the Global Programme of Action deemed by the Secretary-General to require greater attention by States, with a view to promoting their implementation. By that resolution, the Commission also authorized the use of a simplified questionnaire to be sent to Governments at the beginning of each year requesting information on activities undertaken. Accordingly, the report reflecting the new outline will be before the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

5. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session, and the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994, adopted a number

of resolutions that have a bearing on the themes of the Global Programme of Action. Those resolutions deal, in particular, with the following: development of information systems on drugs and their abuse (Council resolution 1994/3 of 20 July 1994); drug abuse and the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (Commission resolution 2 (XXXVII) of 20 April 1994); measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities (Commission resolution 3 (XXXVII) of 21 April 1994); demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs (Council resolution 1994/5 of 20 July 1994); money-laundering and control of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (Commission resolution 5 (XXXVII) of 21 April 1994); establishment of a working group on maritime cooperation (Commission resolution 9 (XXXVII) of 21 April 1994); and encouraging States to detect the use of trade channels for illicit consignments at all stages of movement and to promote the use of advice and technical expertise provided by the Customs Cooperation Council and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (Council resolution 1994/4 of 20 July 1994).

II. PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF DRUG ABUSE, WITH A VIEW TO ELIMINATING THE ILLICIT DEMAND FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

6. Since the adoption of the Global Programme of Action, demand reduction has become an integrated part of drug control strategies in many countries. Programmes and projects of different size and quality are being implemented world wide, but the number of countries that have adopted comprehensive national strategies is still limited. As a general rule, national drug control organs tend to coordinate activities implemented by other agencies, rather than define policies and implement programmes themselves.

7. Many countries have centralized coordinating bodies that involve mainly ministries and government organizations. Only a few of the bodies are open to representatives of non-governmental organizations. A limited number have a decentralized structure that reaches the local and municipal levels. The involvement of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action is more prevalent in Europe and the Americas than in other regions.

8. Several States have introduced preventive education programmes in primary and secondary schools which target not only students, but also parents and persons providing services such as teachers and counsellors. Community-based groups such as non-governmental organizations, civic and voluntary organizations, religious groups and sports groups are increasingly becoming involved in prevention. Some community-wide programmes are directed at high-risk groups such as street children and marginal youth, drug-dependent athletes and the disadvantaged.

9. Most primary prevention activities involve the use of the mass media. There is a tendency to concentrate efforts on campaigns that have as their aim the rejection of drug abuse in favour of healthier lifestyles. Although such

campaigns do tend to influence attitudes towards drugs, they are not in themselves sufficient to bring about a significant change in people's behaviour. The number of focused campaigns is limited.

10. Regarding the establishment of national drug abuse assessment systems in line with the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, the situation varies from country to country, and differences in comparability have made the analysis of reported data difficult. Monitoring instruments, such as registers, surveys, and qualitative and attitudinal studies, as well as research on costs and consequences of drug abuse, remain scarce. Some Governments have reported that national prevalence surveys are not feasible in their countries. Others have undertaken significant research to assess the drug abuse situation as part of efforts to develop a national strategy to curb the problem. There is evidence that in countries where attempts had been made to consolidate information, positive results could be observed in drug abuse monitoring, policy planning and programme development. Many Governments wish to develop drug monitoring systems but need assistance to do so.

11. Drug prevention in the workplace is being increasingly emphasized in many countries, entailing the organization of workshops on drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and the distribution of information on the subject in the form of pamphlets or publications. A five-year project undertaken by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNDCP, begun in 1992, continues to address that issue. Many organizations are beginning to set up employee assistance programmes, not only for their workers but also for the workers' families.

12. Subregional cooperation for the reduction of illicit demand for drugs is increasing. Two subregional expert forums on demand reduction were organized by UNDCP, one for eastern and southern Africa, held at Nairobi from 1 to 5 November 1993, and the other for Latin America, held at São Paulo, Brazil, from 10 to 13 May 1994. Representatives of national coordinating bodies and of ministries of health, education and social affairs participated in the forums, which were organized along the lines of the regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies. Similar expert forums have been scheduled for 1994 and 1995 for the other subregions.

III. TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF DRUG ABUSERS

13. In Africa, 20 countries in Africa have reported that treatment programmes are a part of their national strategy, whereas treatment is not available in 3 countries. The programmes and facilities available range from traditional treatment to more comprehensive programmes. Several Governments reported that treatment facilities were inadequate or non-existent, often because of lack of financial resources.

14. Free and voluntary treatment and rehabilitation programmes are available in a reported 14 countries in the Americas, either within the public health system or the private sector. Those programmes are offered in specialized

detoxification clinics, in psychiatric or general hospitals and in many prisons, and they sometimes emphasize post-treatment social reintegration.

15. Treatment and rehabilitation programmes are considered a high priority in 21 countries reporting from Asia and the Pacific. In most cases treatment facilities are part of the Ministry of Health, but they tend to be separated from the main health services. Alternatively, treatment is managed by private organizations on behalf of the Government. The reported relapse rate tends to be high. Social reintegration activities are not always part of treatment and rehabilitation programmes.

16. Various types of treatment and rehabilitation programmes are found in Europe. Early identification of drug abusers is considered by many countries as very important for the success of treatment programmes. Methadone substitution programmes have been introduced in some countries. In some cases treatment is only available in State psychiatric institutions or in prisons. Rehabilitation programmes are absent in some eastern European countries. Treatment is generally free and voluntary.

17. In the Near and Middle East, treatment and rehabilitation services are available in nine countries free of charge. Treatment and rehabilitation policies include methadone replacement therapy for established opiate addicts, detoxification, psychotherapy and family therapy.

18. Many programmes world wide emphasize the importance of social reintegration of former addicts who have undergone treatment. Some non-residential and residential programmes are complemented by out-patient after-care services, individual and family therapy, counselling, follow-up programmes, vocational training and economic support, outreach programmes and support to families of drug abusers.

19. The rise in demand for treatment services has led to the increased involvement of non-professional self-help and mutual-help groups. In many countries, specialized training is needed to upgrade the skills of non-professionals involved in such treatment. Similarly, advanced training for professionals is needed to improve the quality of treatment services. The need for training programmes on the latest developments and techniques in the field of treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration was expressed at the subregional expert forum on demand reduction in eastern and southern Africa, in which 14 Governments and ILO, WHO, UNDCP, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions participated. The use of self-help groups and recovered abusers was seen as an important element of a viable strategy. Moreover, it was emphasized that treatment should be designed to be flexible and patient-oriented. The need for monitoring and evaluation systems for treatment and rehabilitation programmes was also stressed.

20. Drug abusers often account for a significant percentage of the prison population. Therefore, some Governments provide specialized programmes in prisons for drug-dependent offenders, such as detoxification and rehabilitation services. However, other States admit only detained minors to such treatment programmes.

21. In accordance with the Global Programme of Action, States should facilitate and promote the involvement of non-governmental organizations in all areas of treatment and rehabilitation. While non-governmental organizations in Europe and the Americas are more likely to be active in such areas, those in Africa have more general anti-drug programmes. In Asia and the Pacific, some non-governmental organizations have taken the lead in demand reduction activities, supplementing or substituting for government action in many countries.

IV. CONTROL OF SUPPLY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

A. Eradication and substitution of illicit production of narcotic drugs, and eradication of illicit processing of such drugs and of illicit production and diversion of psychotropic substances

22. UNDCP projects aimed at the reduction of illicit cultivation are in operation in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Pakistan, Peru and Thailand.

23. A new alternative development project was launched in 1993 in the Baalbek-Hermel area in Lebanon. With the support of the Government of Lebanon, the multisectoral initiative undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNDCP is aimed at reinforcing progress in illicit crop reduction through socio-economic development interventions. The initiative includes a broad array of development initiatives: income generation based on licit crop cultivation; the strengthening of agricultural extension services; the improvement of surface-water and groundwater irrigation schemes; and the upgrading of health, educational and social services. In 1993, UNDCP carried out preparations for the first phase of the initiative, which will begin in 1994 and last approximately two years. Drug control objectives will be achieved in the first phase; in the second phase, UNDP is to take over what will have evolved into a primarily development-oriented endeavour.

B. Licit production, manufacture and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

24. In 1993, global production of opiate raw materials was slightly below total world-wide consumption of opiates, after production had increased to levels above consumption in 1991 and 1992. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) is confident that Governments will restrict global production of opiate raw materials during 1994 to a level corresponding to actual needs in opiates and will refrain from any proliferation of production. At informal consultations organized by INCB in response to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/30 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/37 of 27 July 1993, the representatives of countries that are major importers of opium raw material reaffirmed the intention of their Governments to continue to accord priority to importing raw materials from traditional suppliers. Excessive stocks of opium had been reduced significantly. Concern was expressed that countries might try

to export codeine licitly obtained from seized opium, and that some countries, although reaffirming that the opium poppy is cultivated primarily for seeds and grains, produced concentrate of poppy straw and morphine for export. A balance between global supply of and demand for opiates could be endangered by such action.

C. Cooperation at the multilateral level

25. In 1993, several Member States cooperated, with the support of UNDCP, to improve collaboration at the subregional level. In October 1993, a memorandum of understanding was signed which brought the Lao People's Democratic Republic into a pre-existing subregional arrangement that included China, Myanmar, Thailand and UNDCP. The arrangement covers alternative development, demand reduction and institution building. Meetings of the Joint Executing Committee involving China and Myanmar, on the one hand, and Myanmar and Thailand, on the other, are convened to allow participants to exchange views on a number of operational issues regarding cross-border project initiatives in progress. The first meeting of the parties was hosted by the Lao People's Democratic Republic in July 1994. At that meeting, a subregional action plan was prepared for adoption by a ministerial meeting later during 1994.

26. The model of subregional cooperation in South-East Asia is being adapted to other subregions. For example, in South-West Asia, a memorandum of understanding was signed by the Governments of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. Activities to be undertaken on a priority basis within the framework of the memorandum of understanding include joint planning exercises, operational modalities for information exchange, the harmonization of drug-related legislation and joint training of demand reduction staff. The first of those initiatives, to be launched in 1994 and supported by UNDCP, will involve a project on strengthening law enforcement along the common borders of the three countries mentioned above, in the area known as the Golden Crescent. The aim of the project is to improve communication and information exchange among the authorities in the subregion.

27. In Latin America, Governments have continued to focus on nurturing subregional cooperation. In 1993, consultations were held between Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and UNDCP on the development of a programme for subregional cooperation. In February 1994, experts from the four countries and UNDCP met in Bolivia to select priority proposals for implementation under a subregional programme and signed a memorandum of understanding. Areas of joint cooperation include precursor control, remote sensing for illicit crop control and environmental monitoring, the harmonization of epidemiological measurement systems and the development of school curricula with a drug prevention dimension.

28. The increasingly regional focus in Latin America was evident during a technical consultation organized by the Government of Colombia and UNDCP at Santa Fé de Bogotá in May 1993. The Technical Consultation on Illicit Opium Poppy Cultivation in Latin America was attended by government experts and representatives of donor countries, international organizations, universities and research foundations. The participants examined drug-related trends in

Colombia and in the region as a whole, including the illicit production of, trafficking in and consumption of opium and its derivatives. The impact of illicit poppy cultivation on socio-economic development and the environment was also analysed. As a result of the technical consultation, new initiatives are being considered for the monitoring of illicit crop cultivation by remote sensing and the rehabilitation of forests destroyed by illicit poppy cultivation.

29. In the light of the changing political situation in the Near and Middle East, countries in that area have indicated an interest in moving towards strengthened regional cooperation in drug control. UNDCP dialogue with the Governments of Egypt, Israel and Jordan, as well as with the Palestine Liberation Organization, culminating in a visit to the subregion by the Executive Director in December 1993, has given momentum to a subregional programme that could eventually involve other countries in the area as well. Plans have been made to convene a regional technical consultation at Cairo in 1994 to identify areas of cooperation in, inter alia, the coordination of law enforcement interdiction efforts, the establishment of regional intelligence information services and the development of a standard mechanism for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data related to drug abuse.

30. The first meeting of ministers responsible for coordination of drug control activities among members of the Economic Community of West African States took place at Abidjan from 21 to 25 June 1993. The meeting was seen as a sign of the commitment of Governments in western Africa to tackle the increasing drug-related problems in that subregion. The meeting unanimously adopted a subregional plan of action containing an outline of a strategy for developing regional cooperation based on the establishment of adequate drug control structures in all countries in western Africa.

D. Monitoring and control mechanisms

31. Governments have been maintaining a close dialogue with INCB in order to ensure world-wide application of the provisions of the international drug control treaties. INCB has been drawing the attention of Governments and, through its annual report for 1993, of the international community to problems and shortcomings in national drug control efforts. Within its continuous dialogue with Governments, INCB proposes possible remedial measures to Governments and international organizations.

32. The Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1993/38 of 27 July 1993 on the basis of the results of a conference organized by INCB and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe to review the extent of the diversion of psychotropic substances into illicit channels. In that resolution, the Council took note with satisfaction of the recommendations of the Conference for the enhancement of the control of licit international trade. A number of Governments of manufacturing and exporting countries have not yet been able, through the requested control and monitoring mechanisms, effectively to prevent exports of psychotropic substances destined for illicit channels in other countries. However, through the close cooperation of INCB with a number of

importing and exporting countries alike, the diversion of many tons of psychotropic substances has been thwarted each year.

33. In order to ensure that national drug control administrations are familiar with provisions of international treaties and the international control system, and that they cooperate closely with INCB and with each other, INCB continued to convene regional seminars. In 1993, such seminars were held at Beijing for Asia and at Warsaw for eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. In close cooperation with regional organizations, such events have also taken place in the Americas.

34. INCB noted that although the number of parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 1/ is increasing rapidly, effective implementation of the control mechanisms of article 12 for precursors has not yet occurred in most countries. The quantities reported seized remain only a small fraction of those needed to meet the requirements for illicit drug manufacture. However, more chemical-producing countries have started to intercept suspicious shipments of precursors. In addition, a regulation of the Council of Ministers of the European Union provides for a compulsory export authorization system for some precursors. The lack of national legislative requirements for data collection, insufficient cooperation with industry and problems with commercial sensitivity are preventing some Governments from effectively implementing monitoring and control measures.

35. The rapid geographical expansion and diversification of the drug problem, the lack of appropriate institutions to tackle it and budgetary constraints have led to an increase in requests from Governments for assistance in the establishment or strengthening of drug detection laboratories, as well as advice in developing their national laboratories. Seventy-three laboratories in 57 States received such assistance during the 1993/1994 reporting period. Training of scientific staff has also increased, including training at the UNDCP laboratory and in regional centres and collaborating institutions. UNDCP also provided drug-detection tools such as information on laboratory testing methods, field testing kits, reference substances and scientific information material.

36. Several States have followed the regional and subregional approach adopted by UNDCP, and have welcomed the creation of new regional laboratory training centres and the expansion of the network of collaborating institutions during 1993 and 1994. Such regional centres were opened in China and Ghana, and negotiations progressed for the imminent opening of one in the Niger. A number of countries sought UNDCP assistance for the continuation of their national programmes, and suggested their inclusion in programmes at regional and subregional levels.

37. With a view to strengthening national control laboratories, Governments of developing countries have adopted a more managerial approach to the allocation and expenditure of resources by introducing the concept of quality assurance. Through quality assurance, laboratory data will be more acceptable to regulatory bodies and courts of justice at a time of increased pressure as a result of the worsening of the drug abuse problem. Good laboratory practices, an integral element in quality assurance, play a vital role in safety, and ensure the

quality of the scientific work that laboratories produce. Governments have welcomed the continuation of the special UNDCP laboratory support programme, started in 1993, which aims at assisting Governments in developing the necessary quality assurance at the national level. The special programme includes proficiency testing to assess the competence of participating national laboratories. The year 1993 saw the selection of participating laboratories and two meetings at UNDCP headquarters of a panel on proficiency testing, the first to prepare a glossary of technical terms and the second to draft a protocol on such testing.

38. While it is encouraging that an increasing number of Governments have adopted a more balanced approach to national laboratory activities, taking into account the multidisciplinary nature of the drug problem, much more remains to be done. States should therefore encourage their laboratories to undertake the following: to participate in proficiency testing schemes to counteract any failure to observe good laboratory practices; to continue to prepare and circulate publications related to quality assurance; to harmonize curricula and syllabuses for training at national, subregional and regional centres, including a module on quality assurance; to strengthen collaboration among regional and subregional centres through the convening of meetings and workshops involving heads of the national laboratories and personnel of the judicial, law enforcement and health institutions; and to include solvents and inhalants in their research on new analytical methodologies.

V. SUPPRESSION OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

39. States continued to make progress in concluding bilateral, regional or multilateral agreements aimed at suppressing illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The European Union negotiated several cooperation agreements with States in the Middle East, North Africa and central and eastern Europe. The Council of Arab Interior Ministers concluded an Arab Convention against Illicit Use of and Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. A number of States have also made progress in amending their laws and administrative arrangements to bring them in line with the provisions of the 1988 Convention, in order to apply it provisionally or prepare its ratification. Laws or draft laws have been received by UNDCP from Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, Hungary, Jamaica, Lebanon, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, South Africa and Turkey.

40. Memoranda of understanding have been or are about to be signed between various Governments. While emphasizing political will to cooperate in matters of drug abuse control, the memoranda also usually identify areas for joint programmes. A memorandum of understanding signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and UNDCP, for example, identified technical cooperation in the areas of customs control, data gathering, money-laundering, precursor control and law enforcement training as areas for potential cooperation and collaboration. The emphasis is placed not only on using expertise and facilities already available in the signatory countries, but also on mobilizing technical and financial inputs of regional organizations such as the Inter-American Commission on Drug Abuse Control and the Inter-American Development Bank.

41. UNDCP provided assistance to several Governments in the form of advisory services, training and equipment for counter-narcotics police and customs officials, precursor control departments, judicial authorities in charge of processing drug-related court cases, and national drug control commissions. Assistance to customs authorities is provided in collaboration with the Customs Cooperation Council.

VI. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST THE EFFECTS OF MONEY DERIVED FROM, USED IN OR INTENDED FOR USE IN ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING, ILLEGAL FINANCIAL FLOWS AND ILLEGAL USE OF THE BANKING SYSTEM

42. To assist in implementing the Global Programme of Action, UNDCP has established a three-year action plan related to the issue of money-laundering, including the following activities: advisory services to increase awareness and assist countries in effectively implementing controls; training of law enforcement, judiciary and related officials; preparation of working tools, such as a money-laundering training manual and training video; and establishment of a network of expert consultants to assist requesting States.

43. UNDCP has developed, for use by States with civil law systems, model money-laundering legislation incorporating the requirements of the 1988 Convention and the 40 recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force established by the heads of State or Government of the Group of 7 major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities. The majority of the 26 Task Force members have made money-laundering a criminal offence, introduced laws enabling confiscation of criminal proceeds and permitting wide mutual legal assistance, introduced legislation requiring cooperation between the financial sector and the criminal justice system, and created special services to spearhead anti-money-laundering operations.

44. The Financial Action Task Force subregional awareness-raising seminars were conducted at Budapest, Moscow, Nassau, Riyadh, Singapore and Warsaw. Those seminars involved the cooperation, participation or co-sponsoring of relevant regional or international organizations including UNDCP, the Customs Cooperation Council, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Council of Europe, the European Union, the International Criminal Police Organization and the Organization of American States. Those initiatives have led to over 60 States endorsing the Task Force recommendations. Fifty-six Governments have criminalized money-laundering, and around the same number have introduced legislation requiring financial institutions to acquire a better knowledge of their customers, and have enhanced cooperation between financial institutions and law enforcement agencies. Sixteen of the Task Force members have become parties to the 1988 Convention, and a further four are expected to become parties in 1994/1995.

45. At both the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, resolutions were adopted to promote increased cooperation between UNDCP and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Secretariat.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted a resolution emphasizing the role of UNDCP in the field of money-laundering and control of proceeds from illicit drug traffic. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice forwarded to the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution on the control of the proceeds of crime, which was adopted by the Council as resolution 1994/13. Both Commissions drew attention to the International Conference on Laundering and Controlling Proceeds of Crime: a Global Approach, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 17 to 21 June 1994, and to the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, scheduled to be held at Naples, Italy, from 21 to 23 November 1994.

VII. STRENGTHENING OF JUDICIAL AND LEGAL SYSTEMS, INCLUDING LAW ENFORCEMENT

46. The Global Programme of Action invites States to give consideration to the Model Treaty on Extradition and the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, which contain specific provisions related to illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. On the recommendation of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990, both model treaties were adopted by the General Assembly, in its resolutions 45/116 and 45/117 of 14 December 1990 respectively. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat organized an ad hoc Expert Group on Implementing Legislation to Foster Reliance on Model Treaties, which met at Vienna from 18 to 21 October 1993. Several participants reported that their Governments had referred to the model treaties when negotiating bilateral arrangements. The Expert Group recommended that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch should prepare general guidelines for implementing legislation. Two Governments have offered to prepare draft manuals on the model treaties.

47. Training of personnel with the aim of strengthening judicial, legal and law enforcement systems has been carried out by UNDCP. In that context, officials of foreign ministries of western and central African countries were trained on issues relating to international legal cooperation, and a legal workshop on subregional drug control cooperation was organized for States of the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific. In addition to money-laundering training efforts described in section VI above, model confiscation laws have been developed by UNDCP for both civil- and common-law-system States. One hundred and seventeen States have received legal advisory services to date from UNDCP, and 43 States have participated in UNDCP legal workshops. UNDCP has also organized 5 investigatory training seminars for 140 investigators and officials of the judiciary from 24 States.

48. UNDCP continued to assist States at their request in drawing up the legislative and administrative measures to enable them to ratify the 1988 Convention. Such legal assistance was provided to 22 States in 1993/1994. In addition, several States continued to assist other States at their request by providing advice on drafting new legislation as well as training for parliamentary drafters, judges and prosecutors.

VIII. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES AND ILLICIT TRAFFIC BY VESSELS, AIRCRAFT AND VEHICLES

49. The increasing links between illicit transnational drug trafficking and the diversion of arms and explosives have become a grave concern for a growing number of States. In most countries and subregions suffering from insurrection, terrorist activities or civil war, rival factions often seek to finance their operations with proceeds derived from drug trafficking. Some such conflicts are taking place in the heart of major illicit drug-producing areas where illegally transported arms and explosives are traded for illicit drugs.

IX. UNITED NATIONS DECADE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE, COVERING THE YEARS 1991-2000

50. The Department of Public Information of the Secretariat has carried out a variety of multi-media information programmes, many of which draw attention to the Decade against Drug Abuse. For the high-level plenary meetings at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, the Department produced a travelling exhibit on UNDCP containing one panel devoted to the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse. A continuous-loop video with relevant "United Nations in Action" and "High Hopes" footage was also displayed. Ten thousand flyers featuring the exhibit text and layout were printed for use as hand-outs. An information kit on United Nations drug control activities, with the Decade featured prominently on the cover, was distributed in English, French and Spanish to journalists, representatives of non-governmental organizations and the public. In early 1994, the Department prepared a printed public service announcement on United Nations drug control activities, also reflecting the Decade and its dates, for free placement in internationally known magazines.

51. The Department of Public Information and its network of 67 information centres and services routinely organize programmes and special events for the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, observed on 26 June each year. A flyer describing the International Day features the Decade on its masthead. The Department also produces radio and television programmes on various drug control themes, develops feature films on United Nations drug control efforts, and writes and distributes press releases on meetings of United Nations drug control bodies. Reference is made to the Decade, when possible. The Department responds to requests for information on the Decade by the press and non-governmental organizations, and provides speakers for groups interested in drug control issues. In those activities, appropriate reference is made to the Decade.

52. In the context of the Decade, the World Forum on the Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Drug Demand Reduction, organized by non-governmental organizations with the assistance of UNDCP, will be held at Bangkok in December 1994. In preparation, regional consultations were held in 1993 at Bangkok, Cairo, Dakar, Nairobi, São Paulo and Vienna. In addition, a conference of non-governmental organizations was held at New York. The main objectives of the World Forum are to enhance and increase the involvement of

non-governmental organizations in drug demand reduction, to facilitate improved or new partnerships between such organizations, and to promote new partnerships of non-governmental organizations with UNDCP.

53. A private sector endeavour, organized for the Decade in 1993 by UNDCP in collaboration with the National Drug Control Commission of Spain, aims at reviewing existing corporate policies on drug abuse and their implementation. The first International Conference on Drugs in the Workplace and Community was held at Seville, Spain, from 13 to 15 September 1993. It was attended by 120 representatives of companies, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and international organizations from Europe and North America.

54. UNDCP acts as an observer to the International Association of Cities against Drugs, and has mobilized the annual International Conference of Mayors against Drug Abuse to address drug abuse problems throughout the Decade. The fifth conference took place in Macao from 3 to 5 November 1993. Organized by the Government of Macao and supported by UNDCP, the conference focused on demand reduction strategies.

X. RESOURCES AND STRUCTURE

55. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, UNDCP was established as a single body responsible for concerted international action for drug abuse control. A note by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial arrangements regarding UNDCP (A/C.5/48/7), submitted to the General Assembly pursuant to section XVI of its resolution 46/185 C in October 1993, provided detailed information on the budget process for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. UNDCP continues to operate in the framework of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. With regard to personnel arrangements, the note outlined the policy and arrangement for the recruitment, appointment and administration of staff financed from the Fund. The administrative instruction on the personnel arrangements for UNDCP (ST/AI/388), issued by the Under-Secretary General for Administration and Management on 14 September 1993, outlined the authority of the Executive Director in UNDCP personnel matters. In particular, the Secretary-General delegated to the Executive Director the responsibility for administering, in the name of the Secretary-General, the Staff Regulations and Rules in respect of staff paid from the Fund. Finally, the note by the Secretary-General presented the streamlined structure of UNDCP. A detailed description of the organizational elements of UNDCP and their functions was issued on 27 July 1993 (ST/SGB/Organization, Section: UNDCP). In section V of its resolution 48/112 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial arrangements of UNDCP.

56. In addition to the activities in the budget and administrative area already outlined, important decisions were taken in 1993 with regard to the administration of the UNDCP field office network. On 21 October 1993, the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNDCP signed a new working arrangement, defining the functions of the UNDCP representatives, UNDCP

directors of country offices and UNDCP directors of regional offices. The arrangement also set out the new personnel and financial arrangements for the UNDCP field offices, which included a transfer of administrative responsibility for international staff from UNDP to UNDCP.

57. With regard to budget implementation, it should be noted that UNDCP has two separate and complementary parts: the regular budget concerned with treaty implementation and legal affairs; and the Fund budget supported by voluntary contributions and geared towards assisting developing countries in drug control. UNDCP headquarters is funded from the regular budget and the budget of the Fund. In addition, the budget of the Fund covers the costs of the field office network and project activities in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and the Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Total expenditure for the biennium 1992-1993 amounted to $153 million, of which $140 million, or 92 per cent, were funded from voluntary contributions under the budget of the Fund and $13 million, or 8 per cent, from the regular budget of UNDCP. The main share of the voluntary funds, namely $120 million, was utilized to fund 300 projects implemented in 50 countries. Project activities increased by over 40 per cent compared to the previous period. The largest share of spending was in Latin America and the Caribbean, followed by Asia and the Pacific. Although increasing at a higher rate, a smaller share of projects was implemented in Africa, central Asia, eastern Europe and the Middle East. For the biennium 1994-1995, the total budget amounts to $202 million, of which $188 million are funded from voluntary contributions and $14 million from the regular budget of the United Nations.

Notes

1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.